Configuring SMDS

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Bay Networks

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About This Guide

If you are responsible for configuring and managing Bay Networks® routers or BayStream™ platforms, read this guide to learn how to customize Bay Networks software for Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS).

If you want to	Go to
Learn about the SMDS protocol	Chapter 1
Read implementation notes that may affect how you configure SMDS	Chapter 2
Enable SMDS on your router	Chapter 3
Edit SMDS interface parameters and configure SMDS	Chapter 4
Look up default settings for SMDS parameters	Appendix A

Before You Begin

Before using this guide, you must complete the following procedures:

- Create and save a configuration file that has at least one SMDS interface.
- Retrieve the configuration file in local, remote, or dynamic mode.

For instructions, refer to *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager*.

Conventions

bold text

Indicates text that you need to enter, command names, and buttons in menu paths.
Example: Enter **wfsm &**

Example: Use the **dinfo** command.

	Example: ATM DXI > Interfaces > **PVCs** identifies the PVCs button in the window that appears when you select the Interfaces option from the ATM DXI menu.
italic text	Indicates variable values in command syntax descriptions, new terms, file and directory names, and book titles.
quotation marks (“ ”)	Indicate the title of a chapter or section within a book.
`screen text`	Indicates data that appears on the screen. Example: `Set Bay Networks Trap Monitor Filters`
separator (>)	Separates menu and option names in instructions and internal pin-to-pin wire connections. Example: Protocols > AppleTalk identifies the AppleTalk option in the Protocols menu. Example: Pin 7 > 19 > 20
vertical line (|)	Indicates that you enter only one of the parts of the command. The vertical line separates choices. Do not type the vertical line when entering the command. Example: If the command syntax is **show at routes** | **nets**, you enter either **show at routes** or **show at nets**, but not both.

Acronyms

ARP	Address Resolution Protocol
ATM	Asynchronous Transfer Mode
CRC	Cyclic Redundancy Check
DSU/CSU	Digital Service Unit/Channel Service Unit
DS1	Digital Service, Level 1
DS3	Digital Service, Level 3
DXI	data exchange interface
HSSI	high-speed serial interface
IEEE	Institute of Electrical and Electronic Engineers
IP	Internet Protocol
IPX	Internet Packet Exchange

LAN	local area network
LMI	Local Management Interface
MAC	media access control
MAN	metropolitan area network
OSI	Open Systems Interconnection
OSPF	Open Shortest Path First
PDU	protocol data unit
PVCs	permanent virtual circuits
RIP	Routing Information Protocol
SIP	SMDS Interface Protocol
SMDS	Switched Multimegabit Data Service
SNI	subscriber network interface
SNMP	Simple Network Management Protocol
WAN	wide area network
XNS	Xerox Network System

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Valbonne, France	33-4-92-96-69-68	33-4-92-96-69-98
Sydney, Australia	61-2-9927-8800	61-2-9927-8811
Tokyo, Japan	81-3-5402-0180	81-3-5402-0173

Chapter 1
SMDS Overview

Switched Multimegabit Data Service (SMDS) is a public, high-speed, packet-switched network service that enables you to connect local area networks (LANs) across wide area networks (WANs). SMDS technology combines cell relay technology and IEEE Standard 802.6, the link control protocol standard that controls cell transmission. To send information across the network, SMDS divides data into fixed 53-byte cells. The use of cell technology makes SMDS well suited for traffic that consumes high bandwidth for short periods of time.

Figure 1-1 illustrates an SMDS network. In this illustration, LAN 1 communicates to LANs 2 and 3 through a router connected to an SMDS Digital Service Unit/Channel Service Unit (DSU/CSU). The DSU/CSU changes the frame-based data from the router into cells that can then be sent across the SMDS network.

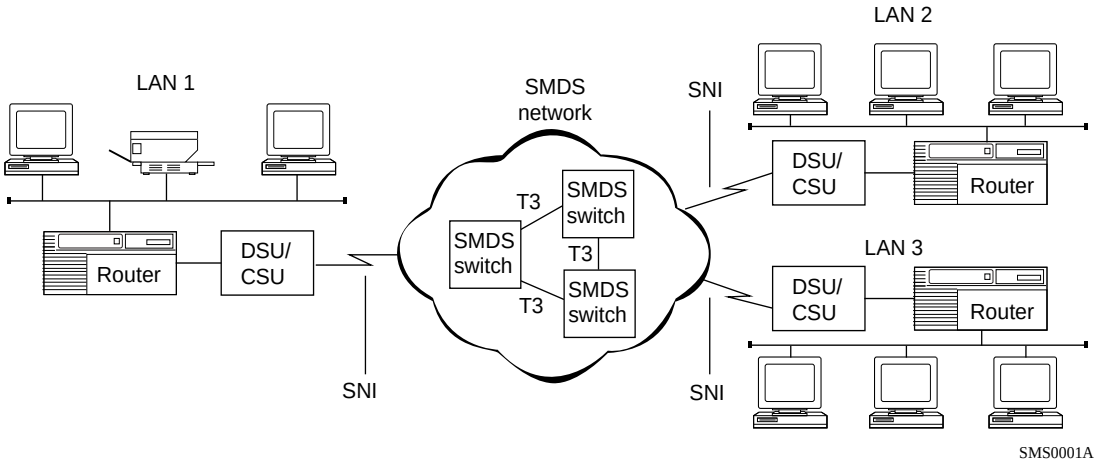

Figure 1-1. SMDS Sample Network

The point at which the DSU/CSU meets the network is the subscriber network interface (SNI). This is the access point to the SMDS network. Within the switching system of the SMDS network, T3 communication lines connect the network switches together.

Because data traffic and network equipment are different for each SMDS customer, SMDS defines several *access classes*. Access classes are speeds at which data travels from the customer site to the network switch.

SMDS currently offers six network access classes: 1.2 Mb/s, 4 Mb/s, 10 Mb/s, 16 Mb/s, 25 Mb/s, and 34 Mb/s. The 1.2 Mb/s class is for T1 lines. Classes 4 Mb/s through 34 Mb/s are for T3 lines. SMDS also offers low-speed SMDS classes, which operate at fractional T1/E1 speeds (56 Kb/s up to 64 Kb/s).

How SMDS Sends LAN Data over WANs

LAN data is typically connectionless data. This means that it has addressing information in each frame, so there is no need for a prior connection between the origination and destination devices. WAN data is typically connection-oriented data. This means that it needs a virtual circuit -- that is, a predefined path across physical lines -- between the two connection points prior to sending data. SMDS provides connectionless data transfer across a wide area network without establishing a logical end-to-end connection.

SMDS Interface Protocol

The SMDS Interface Protocol (SIP) defines SMDS addressing, formatting, framing, and error-detection requirements.

The SIP has three levels that are similar to, but do not match, the protocol layers that make up the OSI protocol model.

- Level 3 specifies the addressing, formatting, and encapsulation of packet data, referred to as Level-3 PDUs.
- Level 2 specifies the segmentation of Level-3 Protocol Data Units (PDUs) into short, fixed-length SMDS cells, referred to as Level-2 PDUs.
- Level 1 specifies the physical connectivity that enables transmission.

Figure 1-2 illustrates the SIP protocol stack.

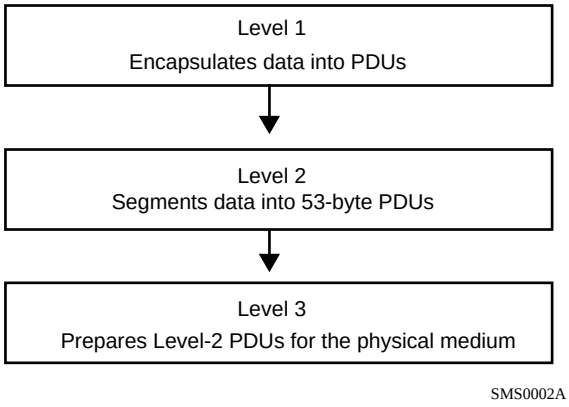

Figure 1-2. SMDS Interface Protocol Stack

SIP specifies that the SMDS source and destination addresses reside in the Level-3 PDU header (Figure 1-3). Each header contains a MAC-level address in an E.164 address format. E.164 formats are 64 bits long and provide both individual and multicast addresses. Network switches use the address information in the header to route the PDU to its destination.

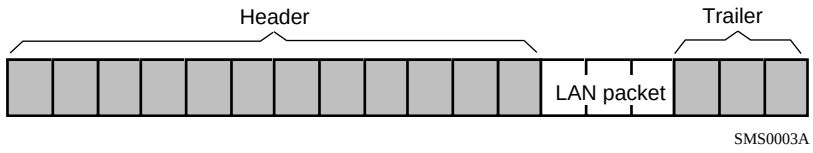

Figure 1-3. SMDS Level-3 PDU

One or more SMDS devices, for example DSUs and routers, can perform the tasks of the three SIP levels, as described in the next section.

Data Exchange Interface Protocol

For SMDS high-speed access classes, that is, speeds from 1.2 Mb/s to 34 Mb/s, the SMDS Interest Group (SIG) wanted to simplify the integration of SMDS into existing network equipment, and to hasten SMDS into the market. To do this, they divided the functions defined by the SIP levels between devices that handle local network packets (for example, a router) and devices that interface with the digital services provided by common carriers (a DSU/CSU).

The Data Exchange Interface (DXI) protocol defines this division of tasks and describes the router and DSU/CSU relationship (Figure 1-4). Refer to the next section for more information.

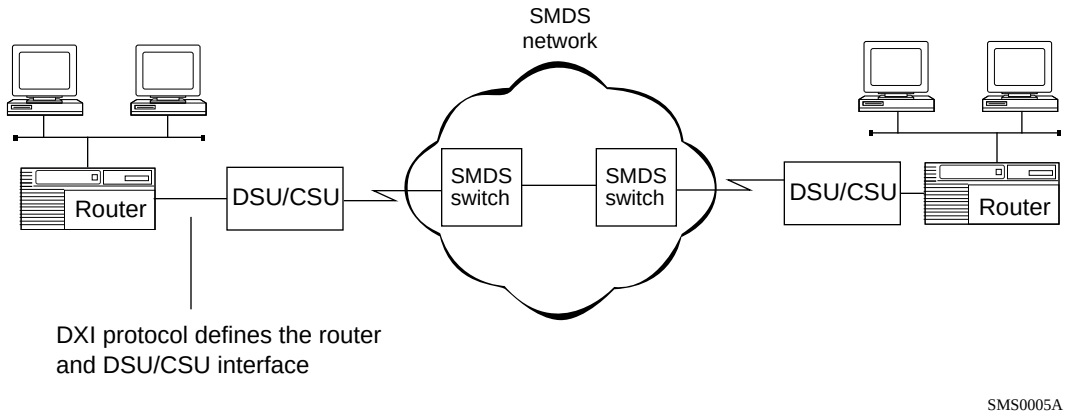

Figure 1-4. DXI Protocol

For low-speed SMDS (56 Kb/s to 64 Kb/s), the DXI is extended out to the SMDS network. In this case, you do not need a special SMDS DSU/CSU.

PDU Assembly

SMDS PDU assembly begins when the router receives a network-generated packet. The router takes the entire packet and encapsulates it within a 36-byte header (containing addressing, length, and control information) and a 4-byte trailer (containing a CRC value), thereby creating an SMDS Level-3 PDU (Figure 1-5).

The router next prepares the Level-3 PDU for transmission to the DSU/CSU by encapsulating it within a DXI header and trailer that provide control information. Upon receiving the DXI packet, the DSU/CSU strips the DXI header/trailer and divides the Level-3 PDU into fixed-length (44-byte) units called *cells*. The DSU/CSU encapsulates these cells within a 7-byte header and 2-byte trailer to form Level-2 PDUs.

Finally, the DSU/CSU inserts an additional four bytes of framing information between each Level-2 PDU and transmits the framed cells across a Digital Service Level 1 (DS1) or DS3 connection to the SMDS network.

Figure 1-5 shows the assembly of SMDS cells as specified by the DXI.

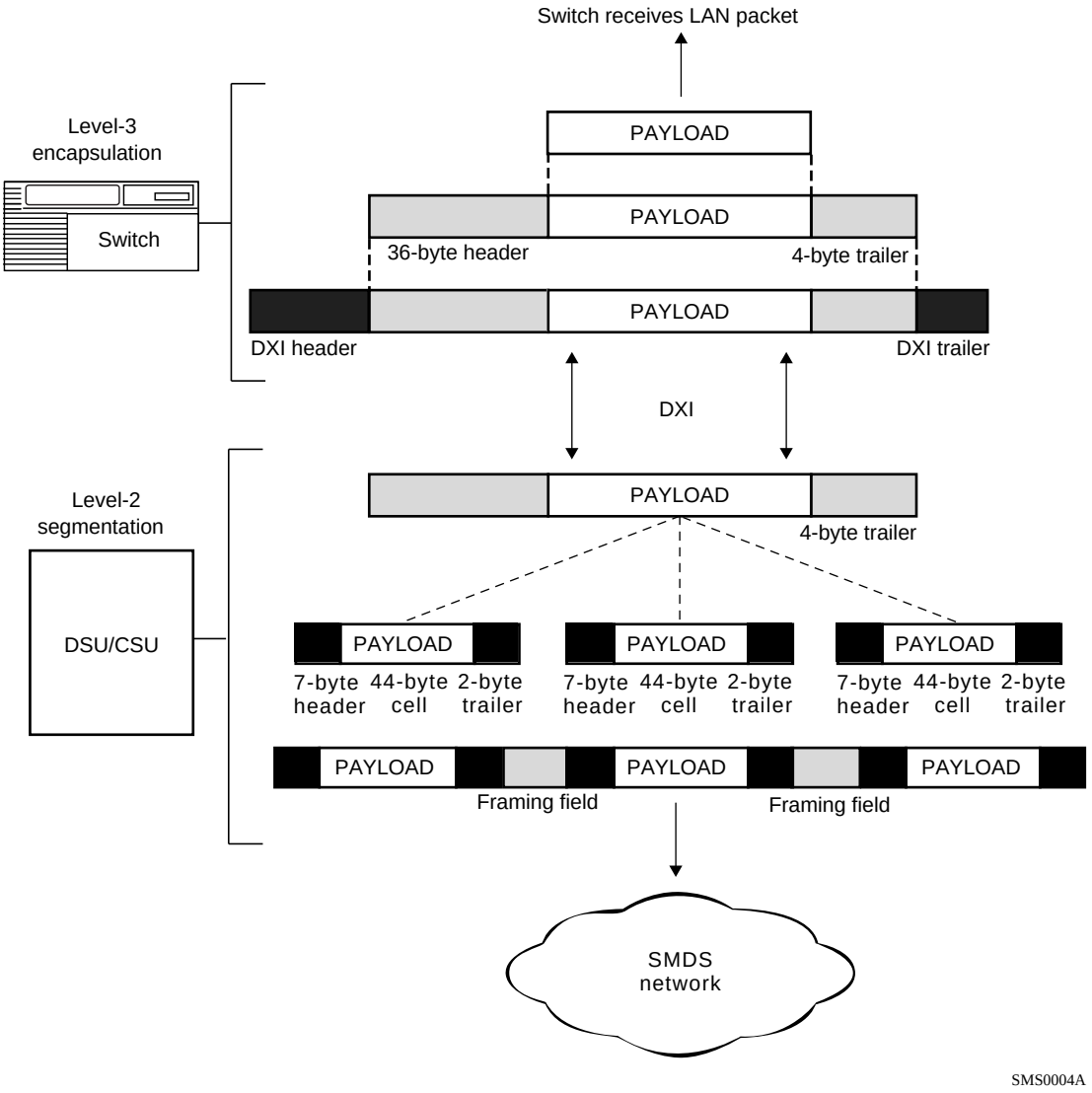

Figure 1-5. DXI Packet Assembly

SMDS Individual Addresses

An SMDS individual address is a unique address that the SMDS provider assigns to an SNI. Specifically, an individual address is a media access control layer (MAC) address in an E.164 format. An E.164 address is a 64-bit address, which for SMDS is similar to a phone number. For example, the phone number (617) 555-3923 becomes individual address C161 75 55 39 23 FF FF. The C indicates that the address is an individual address, and the 1 is a standard prefix. There can be up to 16 individual addresses for one SNI.

SMDS Group Addresses

An SMDS group address is one address that instructs an SMDS switch to broadcast information, such as routing information packets (RIP) and address resolution packets (ARP), from the router to multiple destination nodes. SMDS individual addresses within the SMDS group identify these nodes.

Like an SMDS individual address, the group address is a media access control layer (MAC) address in an E.164 format. An E.164 address is a 64-bit address, which for SMDS is similar to a phone number. For example, the phone number (508) 555-1144 becomes individual address E1 50 85 55 11 44 FF FF. The E indicates that the address is a group address and the 1 is a standard prefix.

For More Information about SMDS

The following documents provide technical details on SMDS and DXI protocol design and implementation.

Baker, F. and C Kolb. *Definitions of Managed Objects for the DS1 Interface Type*. RFC 1232. Network Information Center (NIC), SRI International, Menlo Park, California, May 1991.

Bellcore. *Generic Requirements for SMDS Customer Network Management Service*. Technical Advisory TA-TSV-001062. Issue 2. February 1992.

Bellcore. *Generic System Requirements in Support of Switched Multi-Megabit Data Service*. Technical Reference TR-TSV-000772. Issue 1. May 1991.

Bellcore. *Local Access System Generic Requirements, Objectives, and Interfaces in Support of Switched Multi-Megabit Data Service*. Technical Reference TR-TSV-000773. Issue 1. June 1991.

Cox, T. and K. Tesink. *Definitions of Managed Objects for the DS3 Interface Type*. RFC 1233. Network Information Center (NIC), SRI International, Menlo Park, California, May 1991.

Klessig, R. and K. Tesink. *SMDS: Wide-Area Data Networking with Switched Multi-megabit Data Service*. Englewood, New Jersey: Prentice Hall, Inc., 1995.

Piscitello, D. and J. Lawrence. *The Transmission of IP Datagrams over the SMDS Service*. RFC 1209. Network Information Center (NIC), SRI International, Menlo Park, California, March 1991.

SMDS Interest Group. *SMDS Data Exchange Interface Protocol.* Revision 3.2. Technical Specification SIG-TS-001/1991. October 1991.

SMDS Interest Group. *SMDS DXI Local Management Interface*. Technical Specification SIG-TS-002/1992. May 1992.

The following publications provide a less technical introduction to SMDS:

Davidson, R. and N. Muller. *The Guide to SONET: Planning, Installing & Maintaining Broadband Networks*. Telecom Library, Inc., 1991.

Goldstein, F. *ISDN in Perspective*. Reading, Mass.: Addison-Wesley, 1992.

Chapter 2
Implementation Notes

This chapter provides information about the Bay Networks implementation of SMDS. Specifically, it contains information about the router's DXI protocol requirements and the Local Management Interface protocol. This chapter also supplies details on the use of SMDS group and individual addresses for multinet and multigroup configurations.

To implement high-speed SMDS, you need a Bay Networks router and an SMDS DSU/CSU that provides DS1- or DS3-based access to the switched SMDS network. A synchronous or high-speed serial interface (HSSI) physically connects the router and the DSU/CSU (Figure 2-1).

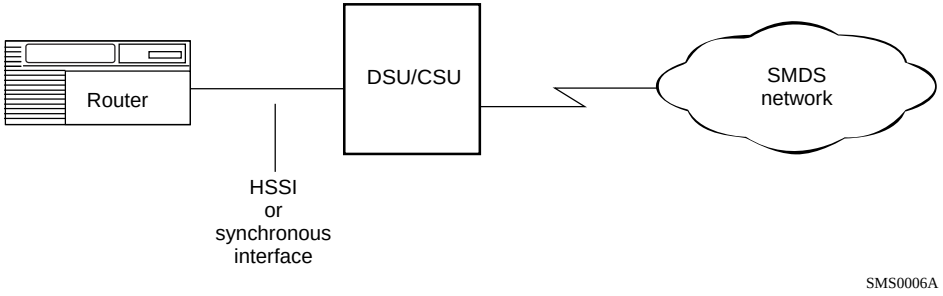

Figure 2-1. Access to SMDS Network via a Router and DSU/CSU

The router also supports low-speed SMDS through the SNI and DXI specifications standardized by the SMDS Interest Group. If you are running low-speed SMDS, you can extend the DXI to the SMDS network, thereby eliminating the need for a special SMDS DSU/CSU. Any synchronous interface, including MCT1 or MCE1 link modules, physically connects the router and the network (Figure 2-2).

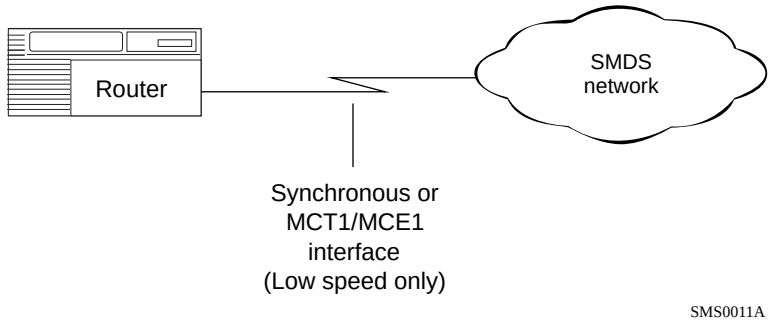

Figure 2-2. Low-Speed Access to SMDS Network

Another low-speed SMDS option is to use a low-speed DSU/CSU to connect to the network. In this case, a V.35 cable physically connects the router to the DSU/CSU (Figure 2-3).

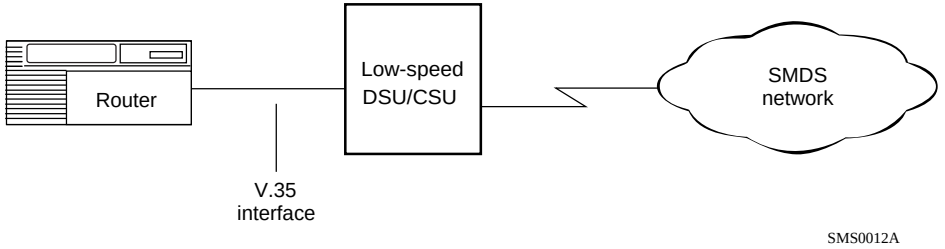

Figure 2-3. Low-Speed Access to SMDS Network via a Low-Speed DSU

Requirements for the Router and the DSU/CSU

The next sections provide configuration requirements for the router and the DSU/CSU to implement high-speed SMDS.

DXI Protocol Requirements

Version 3.2 of the DXI protocol manages the data exchange between the router and the DSU/CSU. Because the router does not support earlier DXI versions, the DSU/CSU must support DXI Version 3.2. DXI Version 3.2 provides an optional *heartbeat poll* mechanism to periodically verify the router and DSU/CSU connection. Be sure to enable heartbeat polling on the DSU/CSU.

The DXI also provides support for both 16-bit and 32-bit cyclic-redundancy checks (CRCs). Network devices use CRCs to check data for transmission errors. When the router or DSU/CSU receives data, each reads the CRC character and compares the value it calculates to the actual CRC character in the data packet.

Ensure that the CRC values for the router and the DSU/CSU match. This means that if you set the router to 16-bit CRCs, you must set the DSU/CSU to 16-bit CRCs. If necessary, you can modify the CRC values (16-bit or 32-bit) for both synchronous and HSSI connections.

Local Management Interface

The Local Management Interface (LMI) protocol works with the DXI to enable the router and the DSU/CSU to exchange management information. The LMI uses a subset of the Simple Network Management Protocol (SNMP) to provide for router management queries, DSU/CSU responses to queries, and DSU/CSU-generated asynchronous trap events.

Before enabling the LMI on the router, ensure that the DSU/CSU supports this protocol and that you enable it on the DSU/CSU.

Protocols Supported by SMDS

SMDS can operate with the following protocols:

- AppleTalk
- APPN
- Bridge (including Spanning Tree)
- DECnet IV
- DLSw
- Internet Protocol (IP), including Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) support
- Internet Packet Exchange (IPX)
- LLC2
- Native Mode LAN
- Source Routing with Bay Networks 8101 encapsulation
- Source Routing with Spanning Tree
- VINES
- Xerox Network System (XNS)

Note: SMDS does not support OSI.

Priority of Heartbeat Poll Messages

When you select SMDS on a circuit, the router automatically assigns the highest priority to heartbeat poll and LMI messages that it sends to the DSU/CSU. The heartbeat poll and LMI messages must have priority over other data to ensure that during heavy traffic conditions, the link stays up and allows these messages to get through to the DSU/CSU.

Multinet

Multinet, a feature of the Internet Protocol (IP), allows you to support many IP networks over one SMDS line by allowing many hosts on a single logical IP subnetwork. A multinet network is economical because you do not have to purchase as many SMDS group addresses from your SMDS provider as you might with other configurations.

Multinet configurations enable you to configure one SMDS individual address and one SMDS group address for a single SNI and then associate many logical IP subnetworks with these single SMDS addresses. A logical IP subnetwork is a host that is directly connected to the SMDS network.

A second variation of a multinet configuration allows you to have multiple SMDS individual addresses along with a single SMDS group address by configuring an individual address per IP host address for the same group address. For information about IP, refer to *Configuring IP Services.*

Figure 2-4 shows the two types of multinet configurations.

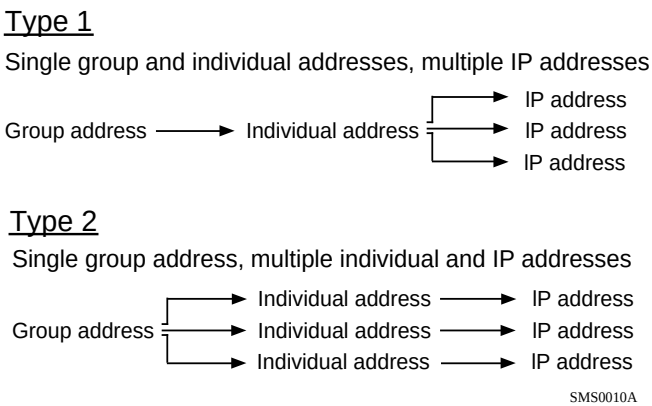

Figure 2-4. SMDS and IP Addresses for a Multinet Configuration

Figure 2-5 on page 2-6 shows a sample multinet configuration, where several IP networks are using one SNI. Each side of the network shows a different use of group and individual addresses for connecting to the IP networks. A multinet configuration allows for efficient network addressing and a cost-effective method of implementing SMDS.

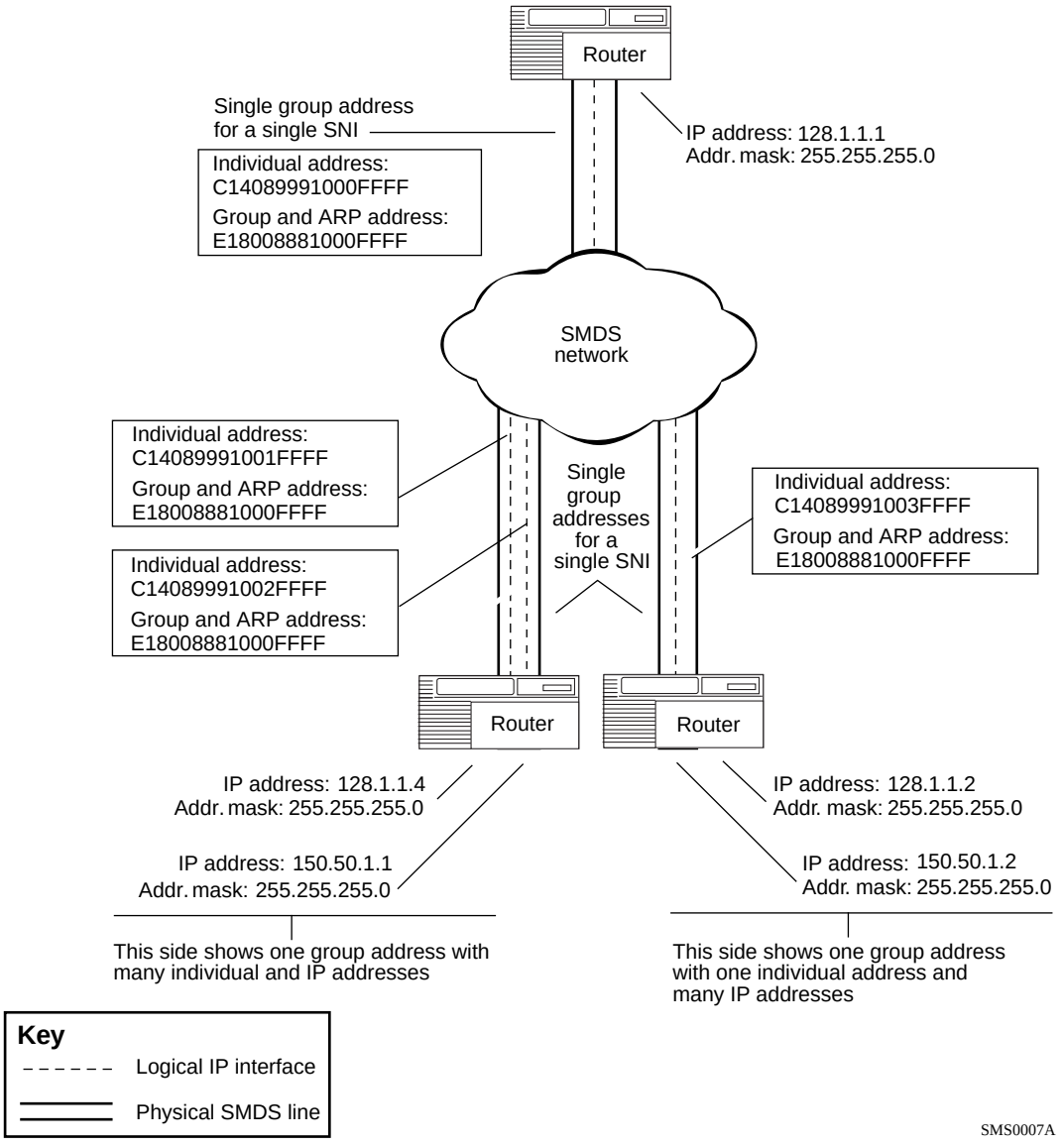

Figure 2-5. Multinet Configuration

To configure multinet, follow these steps:

1. **In your SMDS configuration parameters, enter addresses in the Group Address, ARP Address, and Individual Address parameters described in Chapter 3 of this book.**
2. **In your IP interface configuration, enter the same addresses that you entered in the SMDS parameters in the previous step.**

   The equivalent IP parameters are SMDS Group Address, SMDS ARP Req Address, and MAC Address. Refer to *Configuring IP Services* for information about these IP parameters.
3. **Add a new IP interface with a unique IP address, which includes a network/subnet and host address.**
4. **Enter the same Group Address, ARP Address, and Individual Address that you entered in Step 2 for this new IP interface.**

Note: You may also configure many individual addresses for an SMDS group address, but ensure that each individual address within a group is unique.

Multigroup

Multigroup is a feature of the Internet Protocol (IP) that enables you to configure multiple SMDS group addresses on the same SNI, which is the access interface to the SMDS network. The router implements multigroup according to RFC 1209. For information about IP, refer to *Configuring IP Services.*

Figure 2-6 shows a multigroup configuration.

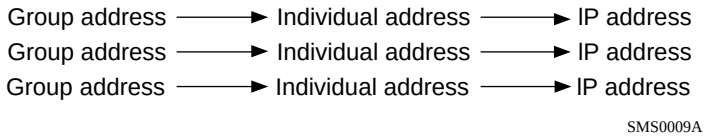
Group address → Individual address → IP address
Group address → Individual address → IP address
Group address → Individual address → IP address
SMS0009A

Figure 2-6. Multigrouping SMDS and IP Addresses

Once you configure an SMDS group address, you can then assign this group address to at least one IP subnetwork. An IP address identifies the subnetwork.

By associating or *pairing* a different SMDS group address with each IP address, you achieve multigrouping. A multigroup configuration enables you to use one SMDS physical line (SNI) to connect many nodes located on different subnetworks. It also allows you to limit broadcast and multicast traffic, such as Routing Information Protocol (RIP) updates, Address Resolution Protocol (ARP) updates, and Open Shortest Path First (OSPF) messages, to their respective SMDS groups.

For example, in Figure 2-7, two separate subnetworks share the same SNI. The routers in these networks use RIP updates to communicate network information. The routers broadcast RIP updates to each node on the network. Because each RIP network shares an SNI, the only way to prevent RIP updates from interfering with one another is to isolate these subnetworks by associating each one with a different SMDS group address.

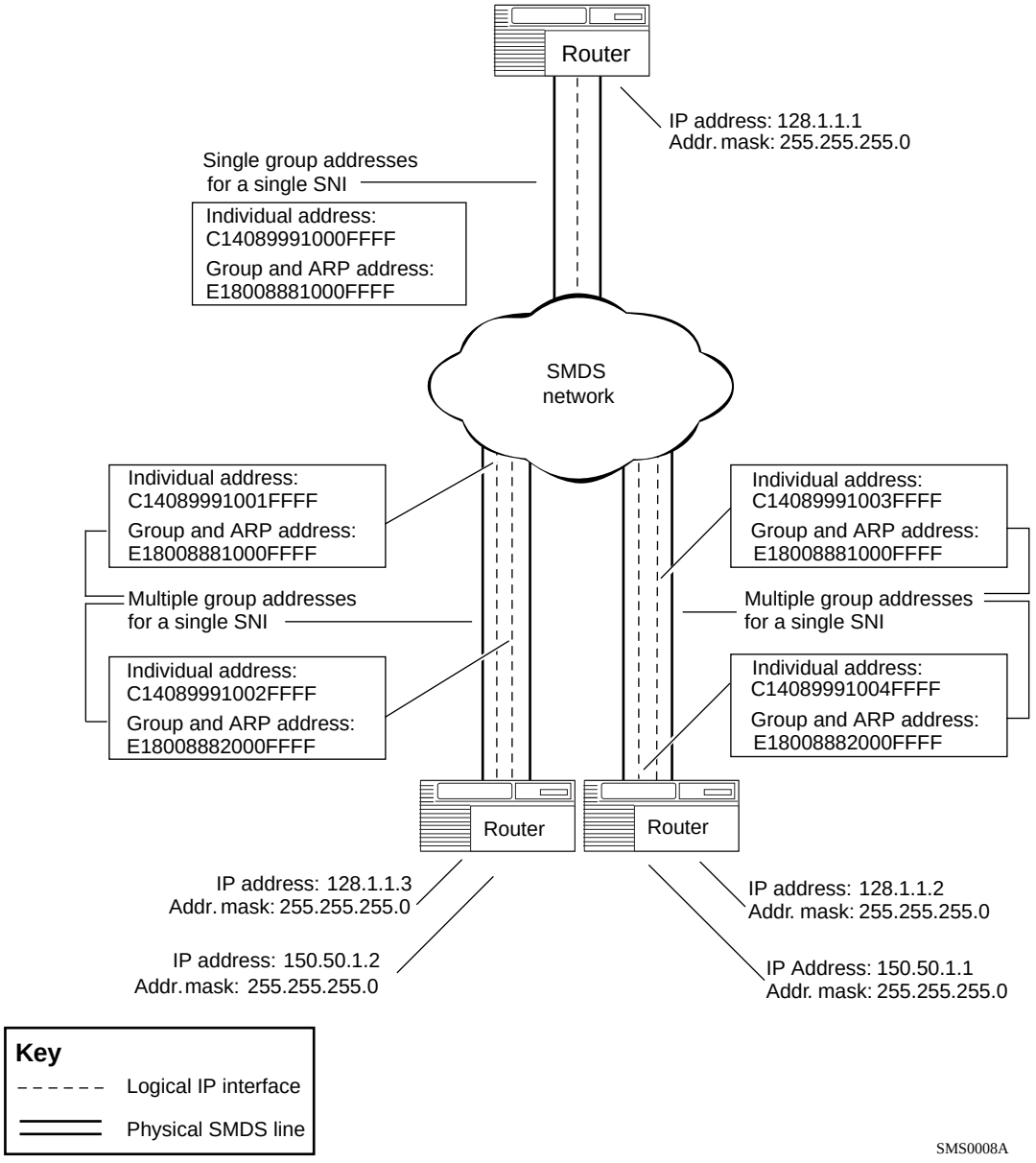

Figure 2-7. Multigroup Configuration

To configure multigroup, follow these steps:

1. **In your SMDS configuration parameters, enter addresses in the Group Address, ARP Address, and Individual Address parameters described in Chapter 3 of this book.**
2. **In your IP interface configuration, enter the same addresses that you entered in the SMDS parameters in the previous step.**

   The equivalent IP parameters are SMDS Group Address, SMDS ARP Req Address, and MAC Address. Refer to *Configuring IP Services* for information about these IP parameters.
3. **Add a new IP interface with a unique IP subnetwork address. This address should include a network/subnet and host address.**
4. **Enter a new Group Address, ARP Address, and Individual Address for this new IP interface.**

   The IP interface parameters override these same parameters in the SMDS configuration for this and subsequent IP interfaces.

Configuring Synchronous Lines for SMDS

If you enable SMDS on a circuit, Site Manager automatically sets the following synchronous line parameters.

Table 2-1. Synchronous Line Parameter Settings for SMDS

Parameter	Value
BOFL	Disable
Promiscuous	Enable
Service	Transparent
WAN Protocol	SMDS

For more information about these parameters, refer to *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager.*

Chapter 3
Enabling SMDS

This chapter provides information on how to enable SMDS. It assumes you have read *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager* and that you have

1. Opened a configuration file
2. Specified router hardware, if this is a local mode configuration file
3. Selected the link or net module connector on which you are enabling SMDS

When you enable SMDS, you need to configure only a few parameters. The Configuration Manager supplies default values for the remaining parameters. If you want to edit these default values, refer to Chapter 4 for instructions.

Using the MIB Object ID

For each parameter, this chapter and Chapter 4 include default settings, valid parameter options, the parameter function, instructions for setting the parameter, and the Management Information Base (MIB) object ID.

The Technician Interface allows you to modify parameters by issuing **set** and **commit** commands with the MIB object ID. This process is equivalent to modifying parameters using Site Manager. For more information about using the Technician Interface to access the MIB, refer to *Using Technician Interface Software*.

Caution: The Technician Interface does not verify that the value you enter for a parameter is valid. Entering an invalid value can corrupt your configuration.

Enabling SMDS on an Interface

To enable SMDS on an interface, complete the following steps.

1. **Select SMDS from the WAN Protocols menu; this menu appears after you select a link or net module connector that requires a WAN circuit.**

   Site Manager automatically enables protocol prioritization when you select SMDS. For detailed information on protocol prioritization, refer to *Configuring Traffic Filters and Protocol Prioritization.*

2. **Click on OK to enable default SMDS.**

   The Configuration Manager displays the SMDS Configuration window (Figure 3-1).

3. **Configure the SMDS parameters (Individual Address, Group Address, and ARP Address) using the descriptions that follow as a guide.**

4. **When you have configured all the parameters, you can do one of the following:**

   - Enable default SMDS. To do this, click on OK.
   - Edit the default values. To do this, click on Details. (Refer to Chapter 4 for instructions.)

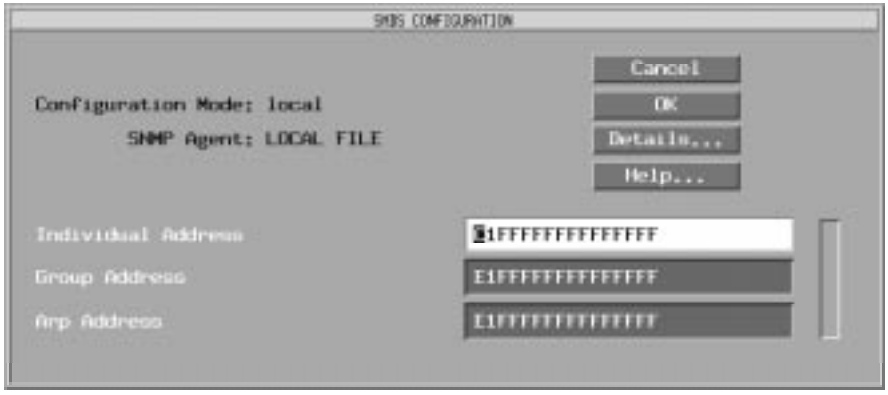

Figure 3-1. SMDS Configuration Window

Parameter:	**Individual Address**
Default:	C1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Options:	A complete SMDS E.164 address specified by the SMDS subscription agreement that you have with your SMDS provider
Function:	Provides a MAC-layer address.
Instructions:	Enter the complete SMDS E.164 address; for example, C15085558734FFFF. To configure this parameter for a multigroup or multinet configuration, refer to Chapter 2 for instructions. For information about IP, refer to *Configuring IP Services.*
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.5

Parameter:	**Group Address**
Default:	E1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Options:	A complete SMDS E.164 address specified by the SMDS subscription agreement that you have with your SMDS provider
Function:	Provides a MAC-layer multicast address for this SMDS interface.
Instructions:	Enter the complete SMDS E.164 group address, for example, E16175552876FFFF. To configure this parameter for a multigroup or multinet configuration, refer to Chapter 2 for instructions. For information about IP, refer to *Configuring IP Services.*
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.6

Parameter:	**ARP Address**
Default:	E1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Options:	A complete SMDS E.164 address specified by the SMDS subscription agreement that you have with your SMDS provider
Function:	Provides an address resolution multicast address.
Instructions:	Enter the complete SMDS E.164 address, for example, E16175552876FFFF. To configure this parameter for a multigroup or multinet configuration, refer to Chapter 2 for instructions. For information about IP, refer to *Configuring IP Services.*
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.7

Chapter 4
Editing SMDS Parameters

This chapter tells you how to edit SMDS parameters for the SMDS interfaces on your router.

Note: You must have already configured at least one SMDS interface on the router to edit SMDS parameters. If you have not yet done this, or want to add more interfaces, see *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager*.

Access SMDS parameters from the Configuration Manager window (Figure 4-1). See *Configuring and Managing Routers with Site Manager* for instructions on how to access this window.

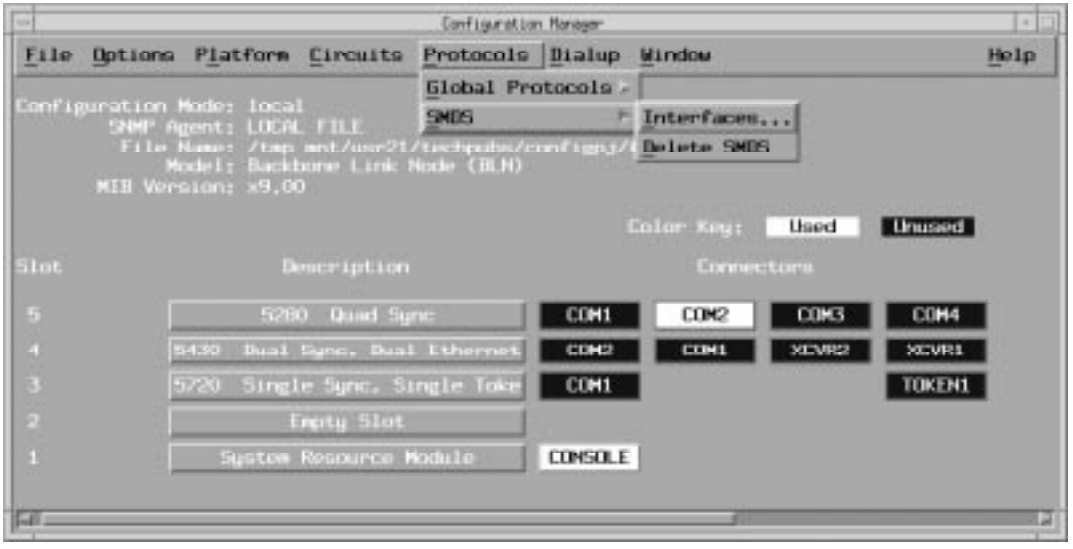

Figure 4-1. Configuration Manager Window

Editing SMDS Interface Parameters

To edit SMDS interface parameters, follow these steps:

1. **Begin at the Configuration Manager window (Figure 4-1).**
2. **Select Protocols > SMDS > Interfaces.**

   The Configuration Manager displays the SMDS Interface List window (Figure 4-2).

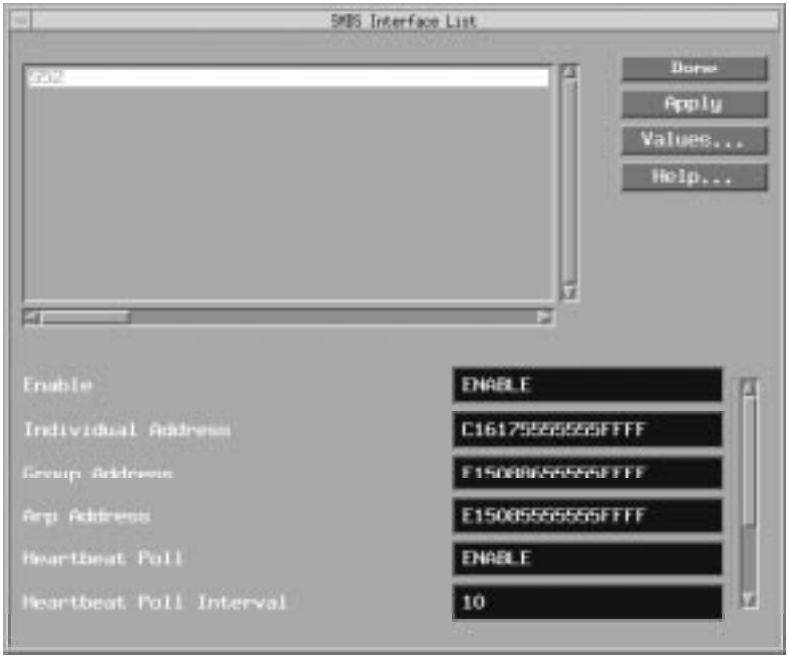

Figure 4-2. SMDS Interface List Window

3. **Select the interface you want to edit from the scroll box in the SMDS Interface List window.**
4. **Edit the parameters, referring to the parameter descriptions following this procedure.**
5. **Click on Apply to save your changes when you are finished. Repeat Steps 3 through 5 for each SMDS interface you want to edit.**
6. **Click on Done to exit.**

SMDS Interface Parameter Descriptions

Use the following descriptions as guidelines when you edit the SMDS interface parameters.

Parameter:	**Enable**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables or disables SMDS on this interface.
Instructions:	Set to Disable if you want to temporarily disable SMDS on this interface, rather than delete it. Set this parameter to Enable if you want to re-enable SMDS.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.2

Parameter:	**Individual Address**
Default:	C1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Options:	A complete SMDS E.164 address specified by the SMDS subscription agreement that you have with your SMDS provider
Function:	Provides a MAC-layer address. The Configuration Manager fills in this field based on your original SMDS interface configuration.
Instructions:	Enter the new SMDS E.164 address, for example, C15085558734FFFF. To configure this parameter for a multinet or multigroup configuration, refer to Chapter 2 for instructions.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.5

Parameter:	**Group Address**
Default:	E1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Options:	A complete SMDS E.164 address specified by the SMDS subscription agreement that you have with your SMDS provider
Function:	Provides a MAC-layer multicast address for this SMDS interface. The Configuration Manager fills in this field based on your original SMDS interface configuration.
Instructions:	Enter the new SMDS E.164 group address, for example, E16175552876FFFF. To configure this parameter for a multinet or multigroup configuration, refer to Chapter 2 for instructions.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.6

Parameter:	**ARP Address**
Default:	E1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Options:	A complete SMDS E.164 address specified by the SMDS subscription agreement that you have with your SMDS provider
Function:	Provides an address resolution multicast address. The Configuration Manager fills in this field based on your original SMDS interface configuration.
Instructions:	Enter the new SMDS E.164 address, for example, E16175552876FFFF. To configure this parameter for a multinet or multigroup configuration, refer to Chapter 2 for instructions.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.7

Parameter:	**Heartbeat Poll**
Default:	Enable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables or disables DXI heartbeat polling. DXI Version 3.2 provides a heartbeat polling mechanism, which verifies the integrity of the router/DSU connection. To implement heartbeat polling, the router transmits a constant stream of keep-alive messages to the DSU. The DSU, in turn, sends an acknowledgment to the router.
Instructions:	Set to Enable to enable heartbeat polling. Set to Disable if the DSU/CSU in your network does not support heartbeat polling.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.8

Parameter:	**Heartbeat Poll Interval**
Default:	10 seconds
Range:	6 to 1023 seconds
Function:	Specifies the time interval between each heartbeat poll message that the router transmits. If you disable heartbeat polling, this parameter is nonfunctional.
Instructions:	Enter the number of seconds between the transmission of heartbeat poll messages. Be sure to set this parameter to a value greater than 5 seconds, the length of the heartbeat poll acknowledgment timer. We recommend that you accept the default value.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.9

Parameter:	**Heartbeat Poll Down Count**
Default:	3 messages
Range:	1 to 1023 messages
Function:	Specifies the number of heartbeat poll messages that the router will send without acknowledgment from the DSU before it declares the router/DSU connection down. If you disable heartbeat polling, this parameter is nonfunctional.
Instructions:	Set to the number of unacknowledged heartbeat poll messages that the router will tolerate before taking the router/DSU connection down. We recommend that you accept the default.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.10

Parameter:	**LMI Network Mgmt**
Default:	Disable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables or disables LMI network management. LMI works with DXI Version 3.2. LMI is an SNMP-like protocol that enables the router and the DSU/CSU to exchange management information.
Instructions:	Set to Enable to use the LMI protocol. Accept the default, Disable, if the DSU/CSU in your network does not support the LMI. Accept the default if you have an ADC Kentrox dual-port DataSMART T1 SMDSU. This DSU does not support the LMI protocol. Instead, rely on heartbeat polling to determine whether the interface between the router and the DSU is active. Use the SMDS in-band SNMP agent to manage the DSU. If you have a single-port DataSMART T1 SMDSU, accept the default or upgrade the DSU software to revision 1.41, which supports LMI.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.11

Parameter:	**Enable Incoming Address Screening**
Default:	Disable
Options:	Enable | Disable
Function:	Enables the router to verify the individual and group addresses that it receives in the incoming frames and drop any improperly addressed frames. It ensures that the router receives only traffic intended for it. If the router rejects an address, one of three things may be happening: • You did not configure the SMDS addresses according to the numbers the service provider assigned. • The network is forwarding traffic to the router unnecessarily. Notify the network provider. • If the router shares a network entry point with another device, the router may be receiving that device's traffic.
Instructions:	Set to Enable if you want the router to check incoming addresses and control the calls it receives. If not, accept the default, Disable. To determine whether the router is rejecting addresses, use the Technician Interface script **show smds stats.** Refer to *Using Technician Interface Scripts* for more information.
MIB Object ID:	1.3.6.1.4.1.18.3.5.9.3.1.17

Deleting SMDS from the Router

To delete SMDS from all router circuits, complete the following steps:

1. **From the Configuration Manager window (refer to Figure 4-1), select Protocols > SMDS > Delete SMDS.**

   The Configuration Manager prompts

   ```
   Do you REALLY want to delete SMDS?
   ```

2. **Click on OK.**

   The Configuration Manager returns you to the Configuration Manager window. SMDS is no longer configured on the router.

Appendix A
SMDS Default Settings

This appendix lists the default settings for SMDS. Use the Configuration Manager to edit any of the default settings listed here.

Table A-1. SMDS Interface Parameters

Parameter	Default
Enable	Enable
Individual Address	C1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Group Address	E1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
ARP Address	E1FFFFFFFFFFFFF
Heartbeat Poll	Enable
Heartbeat Poll Interval	10 seconds
Heartbeat Poll Down Count	3 messages
LMI Network Mgmt	Disable
Enable Incoming Address Screening	Disable

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